

MEETING NO. III: (Informal Meeting)
December 7, 2004:

1. Meeting Minutes
2. Exhibits

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 8, 2004
To: Section 106 File
From: Milo L. Meacham, AIA
Project: National Law Enforcement Museum
Regarding: Meeting of December 7, 2004 regarding concerns over potential NLEM Pavilion blockage of view of Courts buildings' porticos.

The purpose of the above referenced meeting was to review computer/photo montage images of the NLEM Pavilions taken from several vantage points along the E Street sidewalk that illustrate the relationship of the Pavilions to the Porticos of the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (Court Building E) and Court Building C. Mr. Maloney had previously (at the initial consultation meeting on November 23, 2004) expressed a concern that the volume of the pavilions may block the vista of the Porticos from the (E Street) sidewalk such that the visual reading of the Portico columns 'in the round' would be obscured.

The attached images were reviewed with Mr. Maloney who agreed that the concern that he had expressed was "not an issue" based on these images.

cc: Tom Gallagher, E and G Group; Davis Buckley; Tom Striegel.

MEETING NO. IV: Formal Section 106 Consultation
June 23, 2005

1. Meeting Minutes
2. Exhibits

MEETING MEMORANDUM

Date: June 24, 2005

To: Section 106 File

From: Milo L. Meacham, AIA

Project: National Law Enforcement Museum

Regarding: Notes of 6.23.2005 Second Section 106 Meeting

Attendees: Tom Gallagher: Campus Management/E and G Group/NLEM
David Levy: National Capital Planning Commission Staff
Frederick Lindstrom: U.S. Commission of Fine Arts Staff
David Maloney: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, District of Columbia
Milo Meacham, AIA: Davis Buckley Architects
George Oberlander: Committee of 100 for the Federal City
Kristina Penhoet: U.S. Commission of Fine Arts Staff
Christine Saum: National Capital Planning Commission Staff
Nancy Witherell: National Capital Planning Commission - Historic Preservation

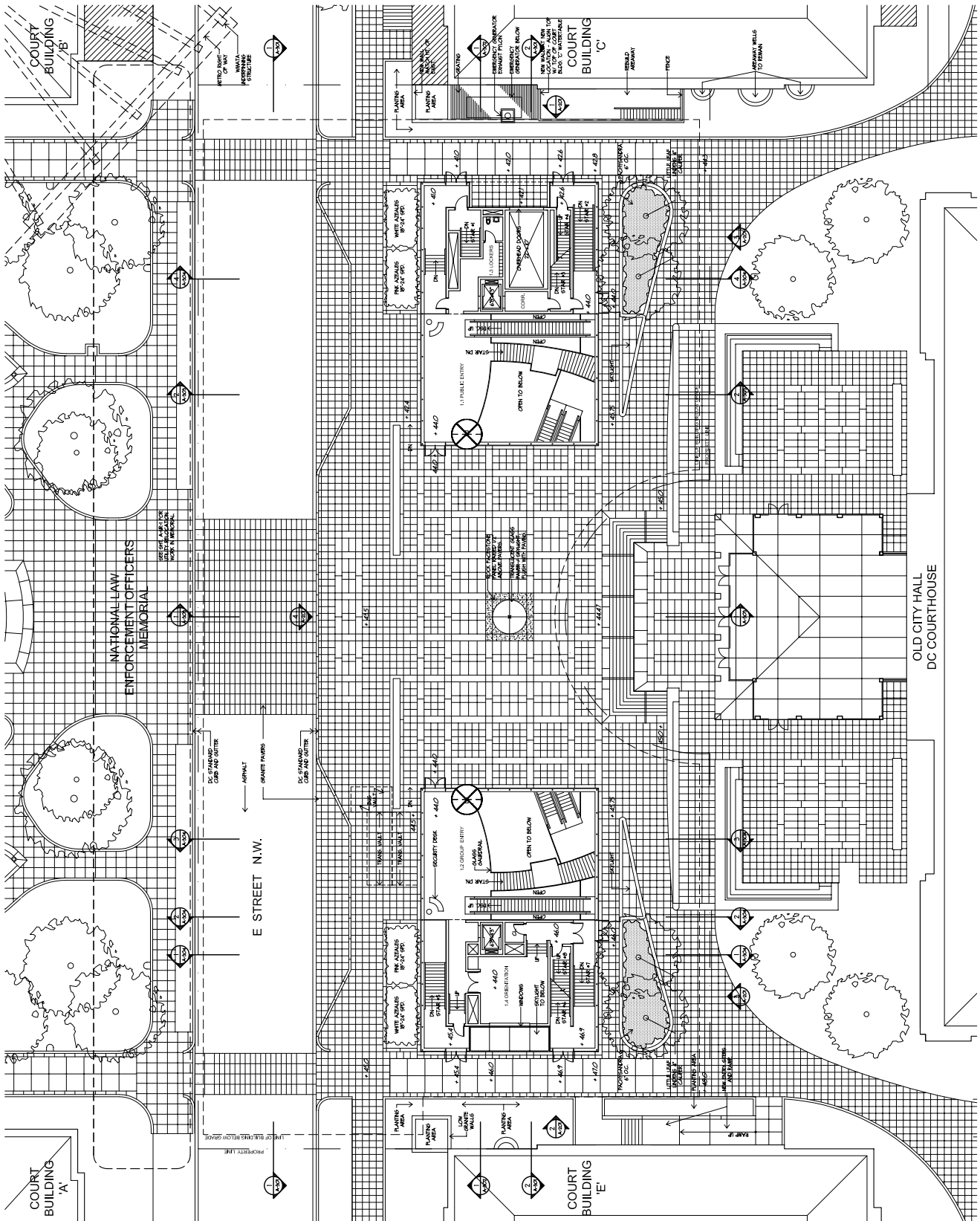
This meeting was the second formal Section 106 consultation meeting.

1. Mr. Meacham presented the current (Schematic Design Update) plans and elevations for the National Law Enforcement Museum noting that the design concept had received concept approval by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts in October of 2004. Mr. Meacham also reminded the attendees of the approved “box within the (glass) box” design concept for the Museum’s pavilions wherein the north wall of the inner box was to approximately align with the primary wall plane of the adjacent Courts buildings. Mr. Meacham also presented “Critical Plaza Elements” plans for each of the Museum levels which indicated code required elements in red and required program elements in pink. Mr. Meacham explained that these elements could not be reduced further and comply with code and meet the Museum’s program.
2. Mr. Maloney indicated that he still had concerns about the relationship of the south face of the Museum to the primary wall planes and porticos of the Courts buildings.
3. Mr. Meacham suggested that the “peristyles” of the Museum were the conceptual equivalent of the porticos of the Courts buildings. Mr. Maloney said he felt that the glass, due to reflections, etc. would render the volume of the pavilions as a solid. Mr. Oberlander said that in his experience on the Intelsat project, the hoped for transparency never materialized. Mr. Meacham said that in the 20+ years since the Intelsat project was built, there have been numerous advances in glass technology. Mr. Meacham said the Intelsat building was reflective glass which is only moderately transparent whereas the Museum plans to use an ultra-clear glass to achieve the desired transparency.

4. Mr. Maloney indicated that he “...thought the pavilions were as small as they could be” and that he thought the solution might be to get the Courts to agree to let the NLEM move the pavilions to the South.
5. NLEM/DBA indicated that they would take Mr. Maloney’s comments under advisement

cc: Section 106 File

\\Dba\Project\9814 NLEMuseum\SHPO Section-106 Documentaion\Booklet\4.0_Memo.wpd-2



NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM

OWNER

National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.
400 THE STREET, NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 375-2400 FAX (202) 375-2406

PROJECT MANAGER

Campus Management, LLC
E & G Group
1350 REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AVENUE, SUITE 200, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304
(703) 440-0000 FAX (703) 440-0001

ARCHITECT OF RECORD

DAVIS BUCKLEY
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
1012 K STREET, NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 331-1314 FAX (202) 331-1312

DRAWING TITLE

GROUND LEVEL PLAN

SCALE

3/32"=1'-0"

FILE NAME

SD Update Project Set

CHECKED

DRAWING NUMBER

A-101

DATE

06-22-2005

REASON

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NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM

OWNER
National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.
400 15TH STREET, NW, SUITE 200, WASHINGTON, DC 20004
(202) 375-5400 FAX (202) 375-5406

PROJECT MANAGER
Campus Management, LLC
E & C Group
1300 REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AVENUE, SUITE 200, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304
(703) 836-0000 FAX (703) 836-0023

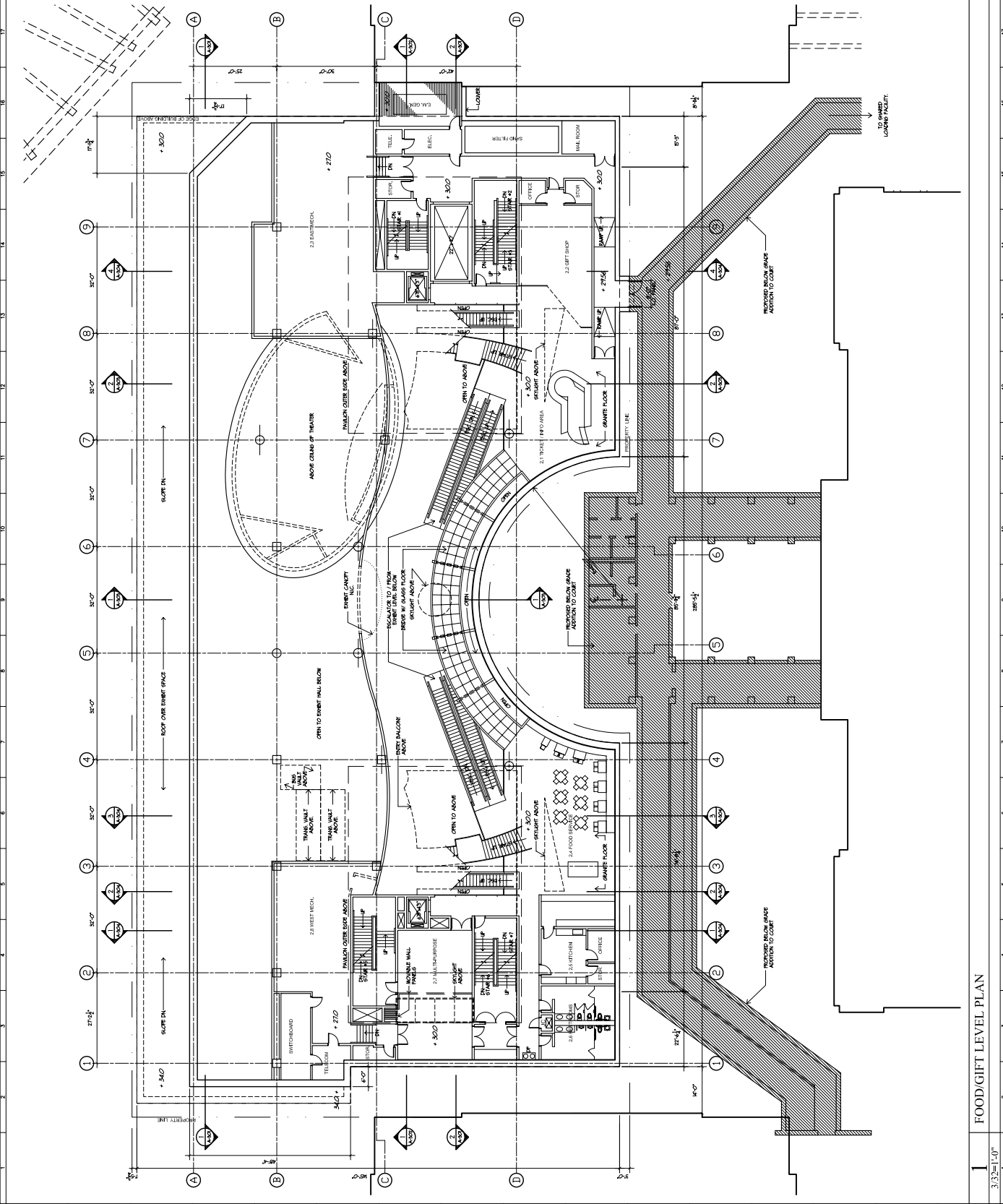
ARCHITECT OF RECORD
DAVIS BUCKLEY
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
1023 K STREET, NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 331-1234 FAX (202) 331-1212

DRAWING TITLE
FOOD/GIFT LEVEL PLAN

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SCALE	DATE NOTED	
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	06-22-2005	

FOOD/GIFT LEVEL PLAN

3/32"=1'-0"





**National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.**
400 7TH STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

PROJECT MANAGER
Campus Management, LLC
E & G Group
1350 BEVERLY ROAD, SUITE 200 MCLEAN, VA 22101
(703) 893-0503 FAX (703) 893-3273

REVISION	DATE	#	REVISION
<p>CHIEF OF RECORD</p> <p>DAVIS BUCKLEY A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION</p> <p>ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS</p> <p>1612 K STREET, NW SUITE 900 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 221-1214 FAX (202) 221-1212</p>			

EXHIBITS LEVEL PLAN

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	DATE 06-22-2005	

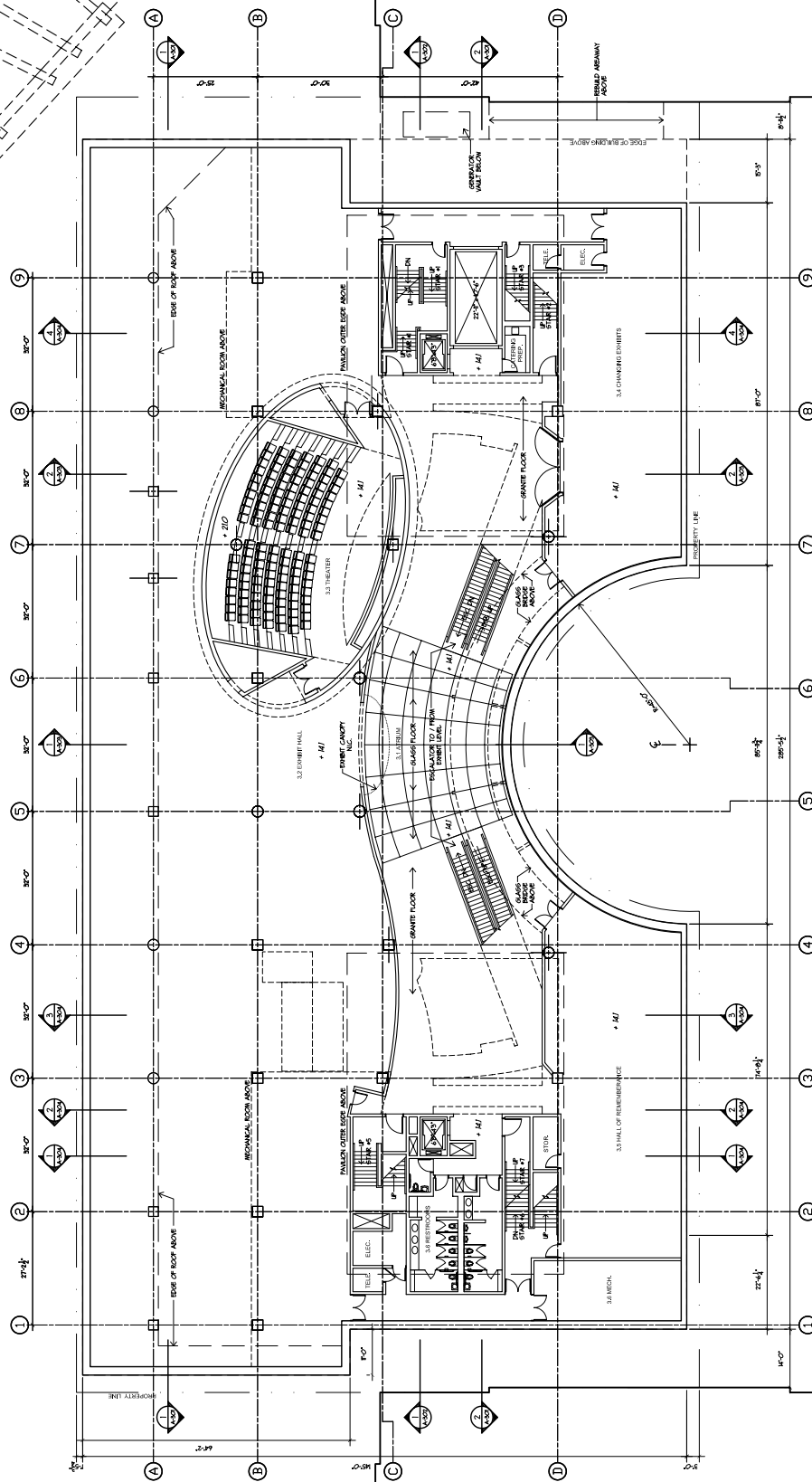


EXHIBIT LEVEL PLAN

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OWNER
National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.
407 H STREET, NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC 20004
(202) 375-5400 FAX (202) 375-5406

PROJECT MANAGER
Campus Management, LLC
E & G Group
1359 REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BLVD., SUITE 200, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304
(703) 744-0000 FAX (703) 744-0023

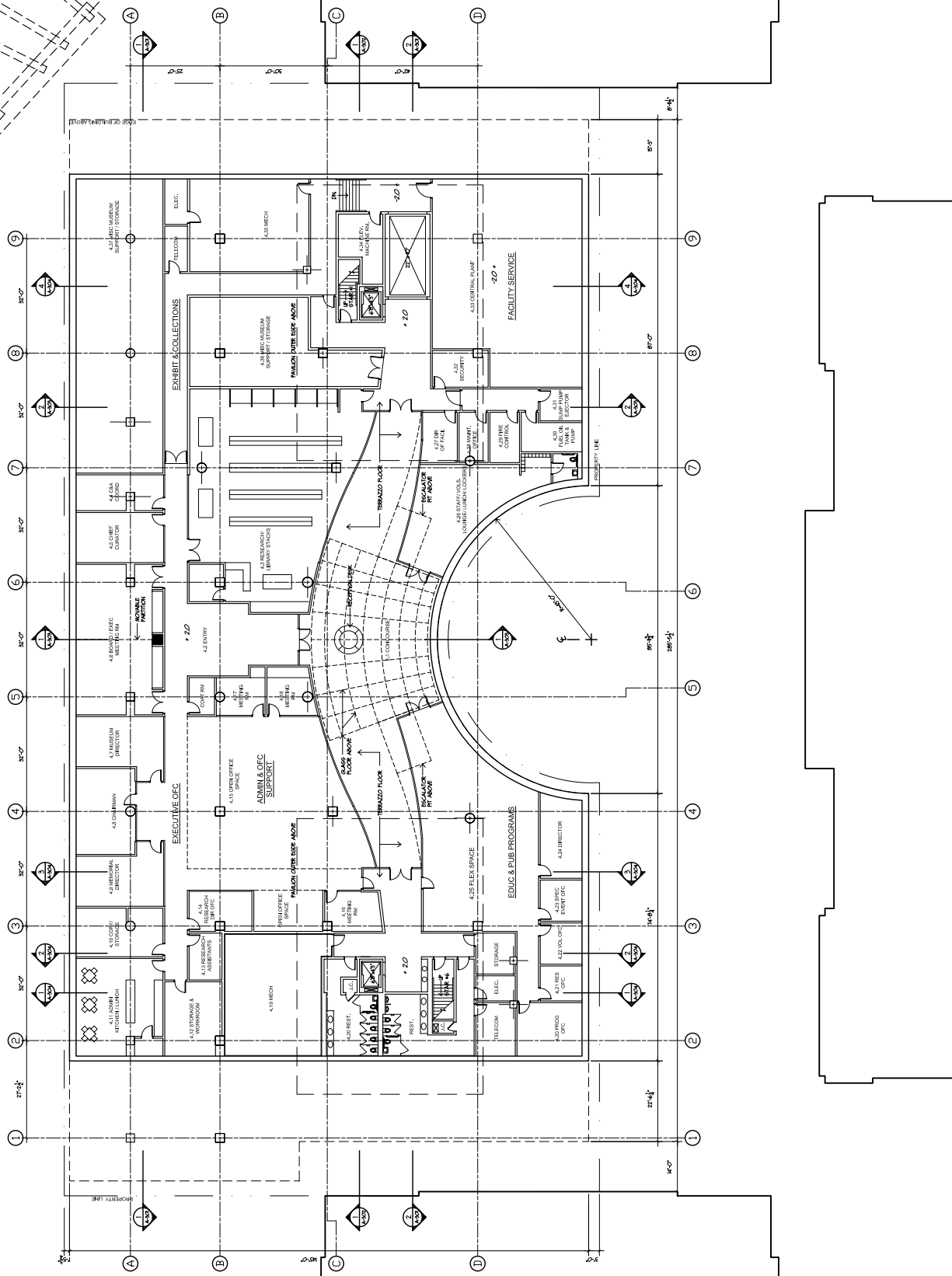
ARCHITECT OF RECORD
DAVIS BUCKLEY
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
1012 K STREET, NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 331-1234 FAX (202) 331-1112

DRAWING TITLE
ADMINISTRATION LEVEL PLAN

FILE NAME	SET
SD Update Project Set	
CHECKED	DRAWING NUMBER
SCALE	AS NOTED
DATE	06-22-2005

ADMINISTRATION LEVEL PLAN

1
3/32"=1'-0"





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LAW ENFORCEMENT
MUSEUM

OWNER
National Law Enforcement
Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.
400 15TH STREET, NW SUITE 500 WASHINGTON, DC 20004
(202) 375-5400 FAX (202) 373-5486

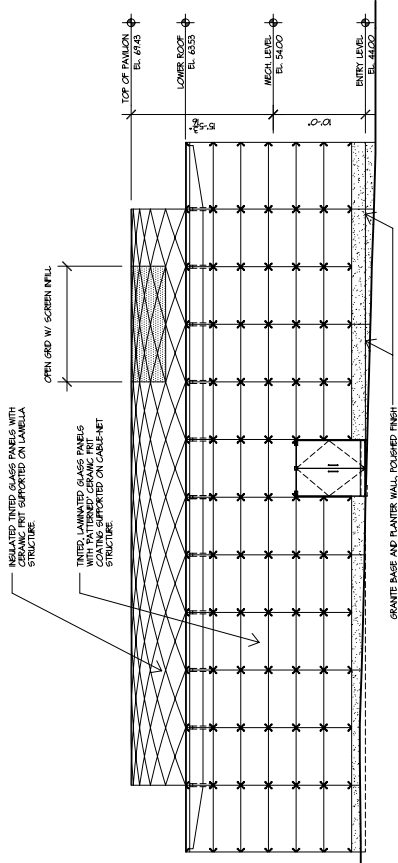
PROJECT MANAGER
Campus Management, LLC
E & C Group
1350 BEVERLY DRIVE, SUITE 200 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304
(703) 840-0030 FAX (703) 840-0223

ARCHITECT OF RECORD
DAVIS BUCKLEY
ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS
1012 K STREET, NW SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20006
(202) 331-1234 FAX (202) 331-1212

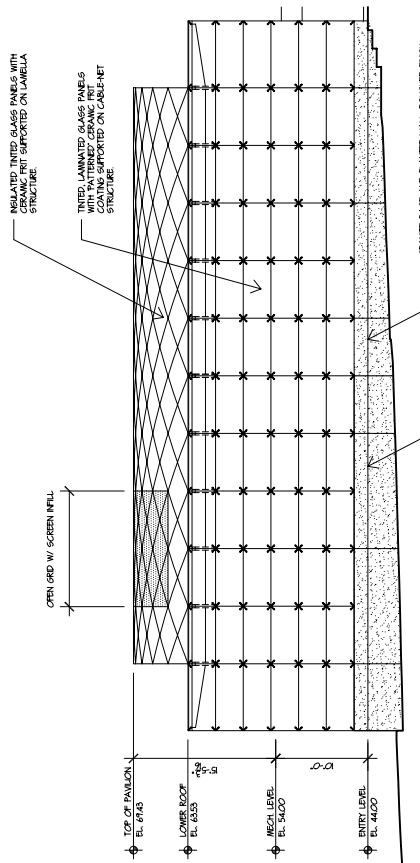
EXTERIOR BUILDING
ELEVATION DETAILS

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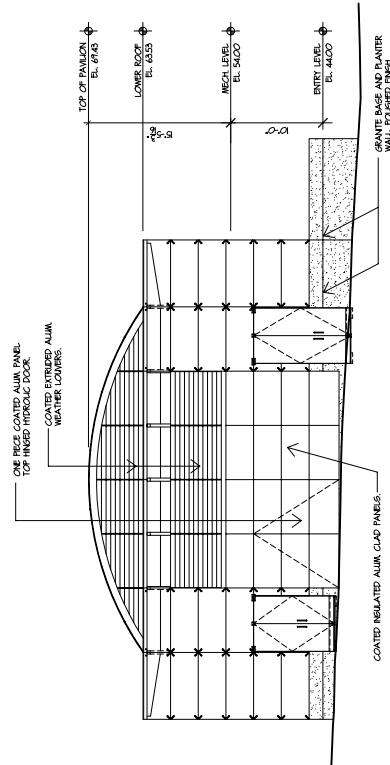
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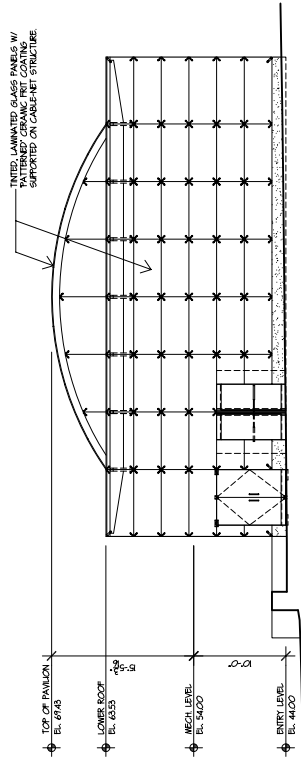
4 EAST PAVILION - SOUTH ELEVATION

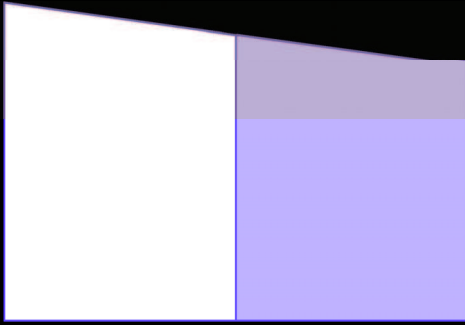


1 EAST PAVILION - EAST ELEVATION



2 EAST PAVILION - NORTH ELEVATION

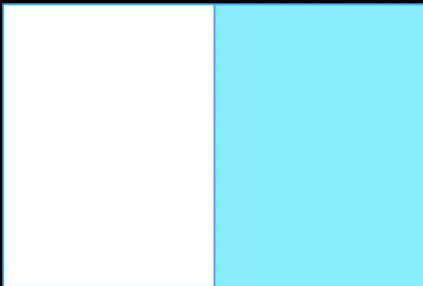




Concept Design Plan

4,423 Square Feet per Pavilion

2,093 Square Feet, Solid Portion



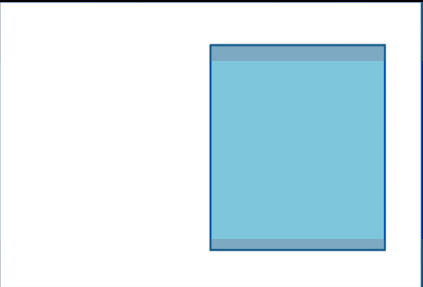
Interim Revised Concept Design Plan

4,003 Square Feet per Pavilion

9.5% Reduction

2,001 Square Feet, Solid Portion

4.4% Reduction

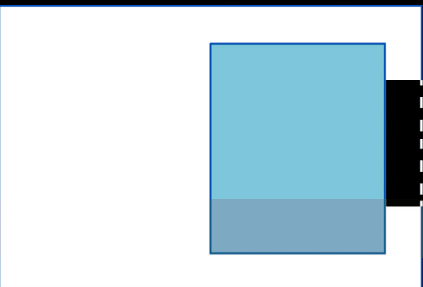


Revised Concept Design Plan

4,003 Square Feet Per Entry

1,205 Square Feet, Solid Portion

43.5% Reduction



Current Concept Design Plan

3,832 Square Feet Per Entry

13% Reduction

1,161 Square Feet, Solid Portion

45% Reduction

MEETING NO. V: (Informal Meeting)
August 24, 2005

1. Meeting Minutes
2. Exhibits

MEETING MEMORANDUM

Date: August 29, 2005

To: Attendees

From: Milo L. Meacham, AIA

Project: National Law Enforcement Museum

Regarding: Minutes of 8.24.2004 Meeting with Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, David Maloney

Attendees: David Maloney: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, District of Columbia

Tom Gallagher: E and G Group for the NLEOMF (part-time)

Davis Buckley, FAIA: Davis Buckley Architects

Tom Striegel, AIA: Davis Buckley Architects

Milo Meacham, AIA: Davis Buckley Architects

-
1. Davis Buckley began the meeting saying that in response to suggestions that had been conveyed to DBA by Emily Eig, DBA had looked at three alternative approaches to reducing the apparent size of the Museum's Entry Pavilions that DBA would review with Mr. Maloney. He then asked Tom Striegel, the Project Manager to comment.
 2. Mr. Striegel asked Mr. Maloney to state his concerns with the current design in order to establish a point of departure for the discussion. Mr. Maloney responded with the following:
 - a. He indicated that his concern was for the relationship of the Museum's Entry Pavilions to the historic Courts Buildings C and E and to the proposed new North Entrance to the Old City Hall/DC Courthouse Building. Mr. Maloney said that it was a relatively small space in which to accommodate these new elements. In particular, he indicated that he is concerned with the relationship of the north face of the Pavilions to the north faces and Porticos of the Courts Buildings C and E.
 - b. Mr. Maloney said that in an effort to find a way move the pavilions further south, he had met with the DC Courts to see if they would support the idea of moving the Museum's pavilions southward toward the Old City Hall/Courthouse. He indicated that the Courts could not offer much help in this pursuit. In a subsequent conversation with Emily Eig, he had suggested the possibility of moving some of the exit stairs that are contained within the Entry Pavilions into the unused (by the Courts) area of the semi-circle that, by the Public Law, is to be "available to the Courts." This might, theoretically, free-up area within the pavilions that could be eliminated at the Plaza Level.. Alternatively, he indicated that he had thought it might be possible to remove the roof and outer wall enclosures of the exit stairs, exposing areaway wells that would be in the peristyle zone in order to reduce the apparent size of the pavilions.

3. Mr. Buckley asked Mr. Meacham to present the plan and elevation studies. Mr. Meacham presented two alternative plan modification drawings (attached hereto as Option A corresponding to the approach, articulated by Mr. Maloney above, that would remove the surrounding walls and roof from the stair wells creating areaway wells; and, Option B that corresponds to the approach that would move some of the required exit stairs to the semi-circular area beneath the Courts monumental stair. A memorandum (also attached) addressing the issues and summarizing the pros and cons of each option was also presented. The drawings and memorandum points were reviewed and discussed in detail with Mr. Maloney.

In summary, Option A, while partially responding to the desire to align with the principal face of the Courts' buildings C and E, seriously compromises the architectural integrity of the pavilions, requiring the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission to revisit the concept design approvals already in place. It also creates new architectural and property management complications such as the need to provide security walls/fences around the areaways created and the need for surveillance cameras, etc. DBA also indicated that from an "architectural best practices" standpoint, relying on snow melt equipment for the maintenance of a critical life-safety component was not a dependable solution.

Option B, while providing the alignment that Mr. Maloney prefers, severely compromises several aspects of the existing plan: 1.) It eliminates two important program components, public lockers and an ADA compliant unisex toilet, both at the general public entrance (east) pavilion; 2.) It reduces the aperture for critical day-lighting to reach the major public spaces below; and, 3.) It requires a substantial change in the concept design form in order to maintain adequate room for equipment at the mechanical penthouse on the upper level of the pavilion which would in turn require CFA and NCPC to revisit previous approvals. Further, it would require the DC Courts to agree: 1.) That the Museum can use the space in the semi-circular area that is not being used by them but is supposed to be "available" to them under the Public Law; 2.) To accept the Museum's exiting requirements and provide two exit access connections from the Museum's emergency exit stairs into their loading dock access tunnel (and the attendant responsibilities to maintain a clear exit-way at all times and set aside for the Museum a minimum corridor width of six feet); and 3.) To re-design their already final designed and approved monumental entry stair to accommodate the exiting requirements

Mr. Maloney said that he would like to have copies of the presented drawings for his review back at his office. DBA to provide the drawings to Mr. Maloney by 8.25.2005.

4. Mr. Meacham presented a third approach, Option C, that would reduce the height to the top of the "Peristyle" portion of each Pavilion. This would a.) reduce the apparent size of the Pavilions and b.) make a relationship between the tops of the bases of the Courts' porticos and the Museum's "Peristyle" elements that would establish the top of the Museum Pavilions' "Peristyle" as an intermediate "step" between the differing heights of the Courts' Portico bases. Further, it would reveal the vertical face of the Museum beneath the vault which makes a strong relationship to the leading plane of the Courts' primary wall plane and is continuous with the inner "box-within-the-box" portion of the pavilions. An animation of

the current design of the pavilions was presented and discussed including stop action discussions of how the reduced height of the “Peristyle” component would positively impact the views of the Court Buildings C and E porticos. After discussing this alternative approach and modification to the pavilions’ design, Mr. Maloney responded to this alternative by suggesting an increase to the plinth base edge of the Pavilions to create more of a base condition that would extend the stone base of the Pavilions beyond the vertical plane of the glass exterior wall. It was also suggested that the idea of stepping the height of the stone base of the Pavilions down with the grade along the elevations.

5. It was agreed that DBA should pursue further development of Option 3 along with a refinement of the “plinth” /base to the pavilions, suggested by Mr. Maloney. The next meeting to review these modifications was set for Monday September 12 at 9:30am at the office of DBA.
6. Please provide any comments or clarifications on or before the close of business 9/02/ 2005.

cc: Attendees with Attachments; Emily Eig, Traceries with Attachments.

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MEMORANDUM

Date: August 24, 2005
To: Section 106 File
From: Milo L. Meacham, AIA
Project: National Law Enforcement Museum
Regarding: Options for Reduction of Size of Entry Pavilions

- A. Option A:** Uncovering (and un-enclosing) the exit stairs by creating an area way where the stairs come up from below:
1. **Code Issue:**
 - a. Code Citation: Per the International Building Code, 2000 edition:
"Section 1003.3.3.5.2 Outdoor Conditions. Outdoor stairways and outdoor approaches to stairways shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces. In other than Group R-3 and occupancies in Group U that are accessory to an occupancy in Group R-3, treads, platforms and landings that are part of exterior stairways in climates subject to snow or ice shall be protected to prevent the accumulation of same."
 - b. "Best Practice" would be to enclose and cover the stairwell. At a minimum, snow/ice melt provisions will be required
 2. **Functional/Aesthetic Issues:**
 - a. Safety and maintenance concerns vis-a-vis keeping foreign objects from being thrown in the "pit" and potentially obstructing emergency egress.
 - b. Security concerns vis-a-vis keeping street people out of these areas...will require a gate and security cameras for surveillance, further complicating the design.
 - c. Need for guardrail to prevent persons from falling into areaway well becomes a complicating element of the design.
 - d. Aesthetic concerns of looking from the Court Buildings down into these dank areaway wells.
 - e. Architectural Integrity of Pavilions is compromised.
 3. **Legal/Jurisdictional/Approvals Issues:**
 - a. Will require CFA and NCPC approval of change to existing conceptual massing approval. Massing now more complex, may raise questions of appropriateness of form to role of Pavilions in the context.
 4. **Cost/Other Issues:**
 - a. Will require significant re-design of pavilion elements and their

Options for Reduction of Size of Entry Pavilions

extension down into the below-grade museum.

5. Summary of Pros & Cons:

a. Pro:

1. Holds a portion of the north face of the Museum approximately 6 feet to be approximately in line with the face of the Court Buildings, allowing the Courts' North Porticos to project.
2. Results in a smaller physical presence of the pavilions (but at the sacrifice of functional program elements.)

b. Con:

1. Results in dank stairwell "pits" with high walls and/or fences (for security and to discourage "urban campers").
2. Results in a more complex, less elegant pavilion structure compromising architectural integrity.
3. May jeopardize approvals that are in place, extend the time frame, possibly requiring extension of the Public Law, as well as jeopardizing the project as a whole.
4. Creates a security and maintenance problem requiring more frequent monitoring and the incorporation of security cameras to monitor the "wells."

B. Option B: Moving the scissors style (double helix) exit stairs to the semi-circular area that is part of the area "available to the Courts" and re-designing the Pavilions to be narrower in their short axis.

1. Code Issues:

- a. In order to accommodate the exiting requirements of the scissors stairs, the exit discharge will have to occur at both the Plaza and Courts Tunnel/Food-Gift Levels. Since the assumption is that, with the re-design of the Courts' monumental stair, the requisite number of exit units being discharged at the Plaza level can be designed into the reworked design. However, it is unknown whether the Museum's exiting requirements (a minimum of 6' [the current tunnel width is 8'] being required for the Museum occupancy alone) can be accommodated by the Courts' existing tunnel design.
- b. The configuration of the Courts' monumental stair will require the creation of sunken areaways, similar to Option A, to effect the transition up to the Plaza grade from below. The same code requirements for the control of snow and ice and management concerns for security issues will apply here as well.

2. Functional/Aesthetic Issues:

- a. Removing the two scissors (double capacity) stair towers (one from each Pavilion) from the Museum plan may allow the Pavilions to be narrowed on their short axis.
- b. Due to a very full configuration of the mechanical penthouses

Options for Reduction of Size of Entry Pavilions

(above the opaque/translucent “box within the box” portion of the pavilion) it is not possible to retain the same configuration of “Lamella” vault surrounded by the all-glass “Peristyle” in the narrowed version of the Pavilion. This will require a new configuration. One way to adapt the approved concept to provide adequate mechanical space would be to have the “Lamella” vault span across the entire width and length of the Pavilion.

- c. Results in a significant reduction of the aperture that allows daylight, critical to the Museum’s public spaces below, into those areas.
- d. Results in the loss of a program required locker area and ADA compliant public toilet at the General Admittance Lobby.
- e. Pushes the stairs and escalators into the mezzanine level causing a net reduction of public circulation and program areas at the Ticketing, Gift Shop and Food Service areas.

3. Legal/Jurisdictional/Approvals Issues:

- a. The status (and availability to the NLEM) of the area not currently designated to be occupied by the Courts within the semi circular area designated by the NLEM Legislation as available to the Courts is unclear. A determination would need to be made as to its availability to the NLEM
- b. The legal responsibility to allow access to, and maintain a clear (6' min. for the Museum alone) exitway at all times, for egress by the NLEM to the proposed Courts’ Service Tunnel and loading dock would need to be accepted by the Courts.
- c. The change to the approved Concept Massing would need to be approved by CFA and NCPC as the massing concept will have to change (see item B.2.b above.)
- d. Will require the courts to re-design and go back to CFA and NCPC for approval of a modification to their approved monumental entry stair design.

4. Cost/Other Issue

- a. Will require significant re-design of pavilion elements and by extension these revisions will carry down into the below-grade museum.

5. Summary of Pros & Cons:

- a. Pros:
 - 1. Holds a portion of the north face of the Museum approximately in line with the primary face of the Court Buildings.
 - 2. Results in a smaller footprint of the pavilions.
 - 3. Some below grade space recaptured in areas that stairs are moved from.
- b. Cons:

Options for Reduction of Size of Entry Pavilions

1. Loss of Public Lockers and unisex ADA compliant public toilet at the main public entry (East Pavilion.)
2. Stairs up to Mechanical Penthouse will be exposed (facing the Courts.)
3. Reduced aperture for light to lower levels from Pavilion.
4. Stairs and Escalators from entry level to Food/Gift level now project significantly further into Ticketing/Gift shop area and Food Service area, disrupting circulation pattern and compromising functionality of these spaces.
5. Requires Courts agreement to accept egress requirements from Museum into their tunnel and loading dock and to modify and seek approval of NCPC and CFA for these modifications to their monumental entrance stair to incorporate areaway stairwells with security walls/fences around.
6. Requires modification of the approved Concept Massing (roof vault must span from outside wall to outside wall to accommodate mechanical equipment requirements.)

cc: D. Maloney; T. Gallagher; A. Berley; D. Buckley; T. Striegel

\\DBA\Project\9814 NLEMuseum\DCSHPO_Section106\Memoranda\20050824M_Options for Reducing Pavilion Size.wpd-4

MEETING NO. VI:
September 12, 2005

(Informal Meeting)

1. Meeting Minutes
2. Exhibits

MEETING MEMORANDUM

Date: September 12, 2005

To: Attendees

From: Milo L. Meacham, AIA

Project: National Law Enforcement Museum

Regarding: Minutes of 8.24.2004 Meeting with Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, David Maloney

Attendees: David Maloney: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, District of Columbia

Emily Eig Traceries

Davis Buckley, FAIA: Davis Buckley Architects

Tom Striegel, AIA: Davis Buckley Architects

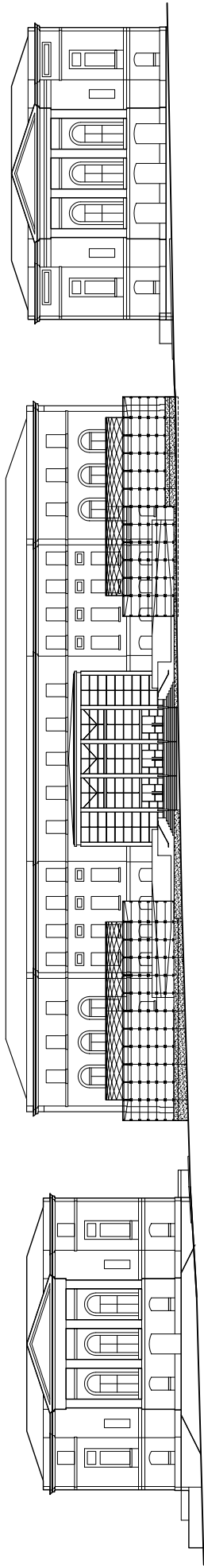
Milo Meacham, AIA: Davis Buckley Architects

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1. Davis Buckley began the meeting saying that in response to the discussion of last meeting about the idea of lowering the height of the peristyles of the pavilions, DBA had studied two options for that basic idea: one, (Option A) which simply eliminated the upper course of glass (approximately 3'), and one (Option B) which made the height of the peristyles approximately at the elevation of the mid-point between the top of the West Court Building (E) portico plinth and the top of the East Court Building (C) portico plinth.
 2. M. Meacham presented an "Existing North Elevation" drawing (attached) that has the current north elevation (as shown in the schematic design update completed recently.) Also on the same drawing, is a copy of the same elevation with lines and other annotations added showing the heights of the top of the West Court Building Portico Base, the top of the East Building Portico Base, and the mid-point elevation between the two portico bases. The annotations indicate "Option A", approximately 3' below the top of the current peristyle design and "Option B", at the mid-point between the high (west) and Low (east) Court building portico bases.
 3. Mr. Meacham then presented another drawing with two alternate north elevations, "Option A" and "Option B". A new animation was screened (still views attached hereto) showing the new, lower, configuration of the peristyles, per Option A, alongside the previous animation of the current (Schematic Update) scheme shown previously. Mr. Meacham indicated that DBA preferred "Option A" over "Option B" because it had better proportions. Mr. Maloney concurred with that preference. .
 4. Mr. Maloney raised an issue about the design of the planting areas/planters either side of the pedestrian walkway on the east of the East Pavilion and on the west of the West Pavilion. He said that the two areas needed to be designed as an integrated whole. M. Meacham

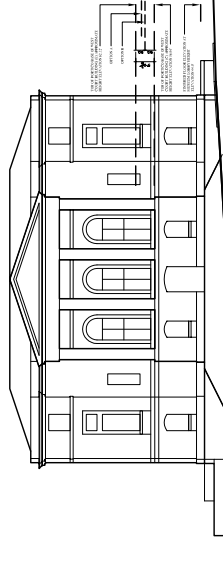
explained the concept of a series of terraces stepping up as a plinth to the Court buildings. The upper area of planters includes a horizontal opening with a grating as an air-intake for the Museum's emergency generator below. A complicating factor has also arisen: the Courts are reported to be showing a handicapped ramp in that same area as the emergency generator grate to serve the court. DBA noted that the planter on the north of the East Pavilion had been lowered to effect a similar terracing as what is envisioned for the corner of the NLEM property. It was agreed that these areas would be studied and developed as a single integrated design.

5. Mr. Maloney indicated that he was not comfortable getting too far along with his recommendations without review and comment by other agency staff. He suggested that a meeting be convened with the appropriate staff from NCPC and CFA to obtain their opinions. It was suggested, in the discussion that followed, that the meeting should be held soon, possibly as early as next week because DBA needs to submit the proposed changes to CFA for their October meeting in order to stay on schedule. E. Eig is to set-up meeting as soon as possible.
6. Upon concurrence by the agency staff, a formal Section 106 consultation meeting can be scheduled by NCPC. It was suggested that Don Hawkins as a member of the Committee of 100 and also as a representative of the DC Preservation League be invited as a consulting party.

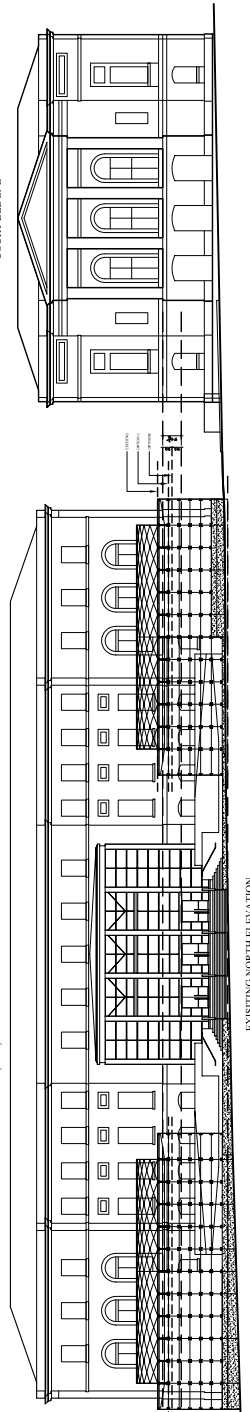
cc: Attendees with Attachments; Emily Eig, Traceries with Attachments.



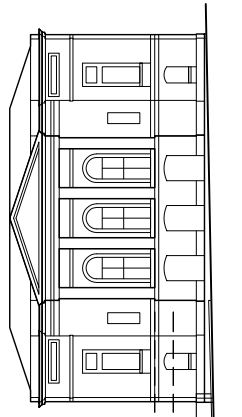
COURT BLDG. 'C'



(OLD) CITY HALL/D.C. COURT HOUSE BEYOND

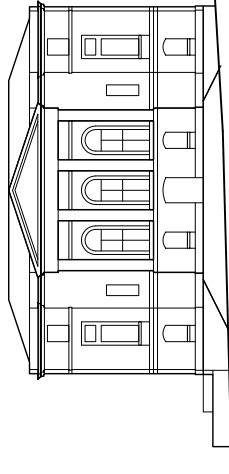


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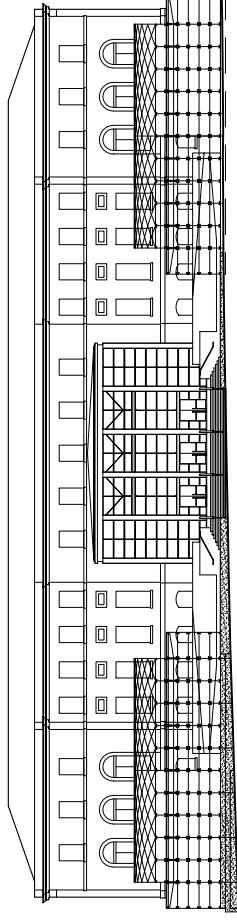


EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION

COURT BLDG. 'C'

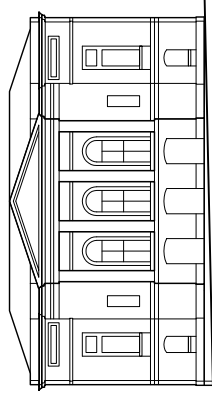


(OLD) CITY HALL/D.C. COURT HOUSE BEYOND

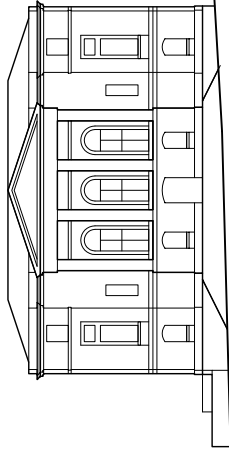


OPTION - A

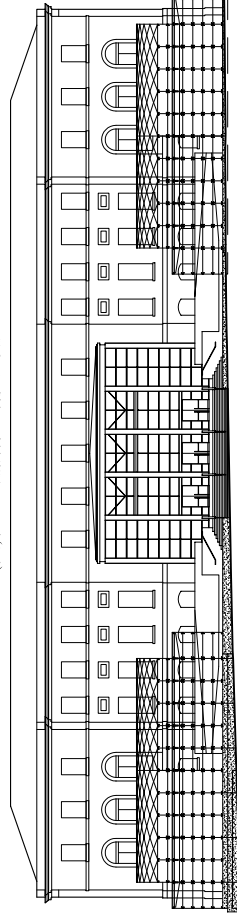
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COURT BLDG. 'C'

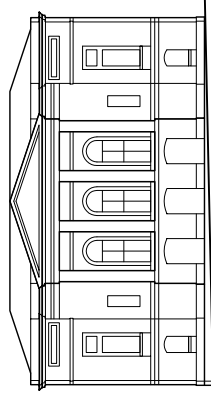


(OLD) CITY HALL/D.C. COURT HOUSE BEYOND



OPTION - B

COURT BLDG. 'E'



Ms. Lisa M. Burcham
State Historic Preservation Officer for the
District of Columbia
D.C. Office of Planning
801 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Ms. Burcham:

I am writing in regard to the proposed National Law Enforcement Museum, to be constructed at 605 E Street, NW in Judiciary Square. The museum will be constructed by the National Law Enforcement Officers Foundation, the same foundation that constructed the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial across E Street in Judiciary Square. The museum is the subject of Public Law 106-492, which provides certain physical limitations on the size and location of the museum. While most of the museum will be located below grade, its entrances will be located in two pavilions on the south side of E Street, NW.

The Commission, in its in-lieu-of-zoning role within the Central Area, will serve as lead agency for Section 106 review. Preliminary consultation has already begun with your staff, which met with the applicant to comment on a concept design for the pavilions and the plaza in August 2004, as well as with the Commission of Fine Arts, which approved with conditions a revised concept design at its October 21, 2004 meeting. The Commission will review the concept design at its December 2, 2004 meeting. The Commission staff will hold a Section 106 consultation meeting prior to the December 2 meeting. The Committee of 100 on the Federal City and the D.C. Preservation League have been invited to participate in consultation. The museum is shown on the Judiciary Square Master Plan, now in draft, which has also been the subject of Section 106 consultation.

Judiciary Square is a significant square of the L'Enfant Plan, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, Judiciary Square is a contributing element of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. Furthermore, the Square contains two National Historic Landmarks, the Pension Building (National Building Museum, which faces the museum site across the square, and the Old D.C. Courthouse (the D.C. Court of Appeals), which is immediately adjacent to the museum site and which will share its plaza. The other adjacent and nearby courthouses, including the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, are listed in the National Register and are contributing elements of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.

I have determined that the proposed museum will have an adverse effect on the architectural, spatial, and historic qualities of Judiciary Square, since it will physically alter the open space of the Square. Judiciary Square is composed of rectilinear, Neoclassical-style masonry buildings that are aligned to face the open square. The green, campus-style setting would be altered by the construction of two pavilions within the Square's center. In addition, the relationship of the Old D.C. Courthouse to the other

buildings in Judiciary Square and to the Square itself would be altered by the presence of the museum's pavilions.

In addition, your staff has indicated that there may be the possibility of archaeological data at the site, due to the longtime presence of the parking lot and the early use of part of the site for a hospital.

The adverse effects of the pavilions may be minimized through their rectangular footprint, their use of transparent and translucent glass, the continued careful study of their placement in relation to the historic buildings, including the Courthouse and the E Street building line, as well as through the preservation of pedestrian flow and axial and non-axial vistas through the square.

The Foundation's architect, Davis Buckley, will forward two sets of the concept design to your office by separate cover. I am also initiating Section 106 consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and with the National Park Service's Northeast Regional Office's National Historic Landmark staff.

We look forward to continuing consultation on the Foundation's proposal with your staff and other agencies and parties. If you have further questions, please contact Nancy Witherell, our Historic Preservation Officer, at 202-482-7239 or nancy@ncpc.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia E. Gallagher, AICP
Executive Director

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:
NCPC FILE NO. 6321

Mr. John M. Fowler
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW - 8th floor
Washington, DC 20004

RE: National Law Enforcement Memorial, Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Fowler:

I am writing in regard to the proposed National Law Enforcement Museum, to be constructed at 605 E Street, NW in Judiciary Square. The museum will be constructed by the National Law Enforcement Officers Foundation, the same foundation that constructed the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial across E Street in Judiciary Square. The museum is the subject of Public Law 106-492, which provides certain physical limitations on the size and location of the museum. While most of the museum will be located below grade, its entrances will be located in two pavilions on the south side of E Street, NW.

The Commission, in its in-lieu-of-zoning role within the Central Area, will serve as lead agency for Section 106 review. Preliminary consultation has already begun with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office, which met with the applicant to comment on a concept design for the pavilions and the plaza in August 2004, as well as with the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, which approved with conditions a revised concept design at its October 21, 2004 meeting. The Commission will review the concept design at its December 2, 2004 meeting. The Commission staff will hold a Section 106 consultation meeting prior to the December 2 meeting. The Committee of 100 on the Federal City and the D.C. Preservation League have been invited to participate in consultation. The museum is shown on the Judiciary Square Master Plan, now in draft, which has also been the subject of Section 106 consultation.

Judiciary Square is a significant square of the L'Enfant Plan, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, Judiciary Square is a contributing element of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. Furthermore, the Square contains two National Historic Landmarks, the Pension Building (National Building Museum, which faces the museum site across the square, and the Old D.C. Courthouse (the D.C. Court of Appeals), which is immediately adjacent to the museum site and which will share its plaza. The other adjacent and nearby courthouses, including the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, are listed in the National Register and are contributing elements of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.

I have determined that the proposed museum would have an adverse effect on the architectural, spatial, and historic qualities of Judiciary Square, since it would physically

alter the open space of the Square. Judiciary Square is composed of rectilinear, Neoclassical-style masonry buildings that are aligned to face the open square. The green, campus-style setting would be altered by the construction of two pavilions within the Square's center. In addition, the relationship of the Old D.C. Courthouse to the other buildings in Judiciary Square and to the Square itself would be adversely affected by the presence of the museum's pavilions.

Further, the State Historic Preservation Office has indicated that there may be the possibility of archaeological data at the site, due to the longtime presence of the parking lot and the early use of part of the site for a hospital.

The adverse effects of the pavilions may be minimized through their rectangular footprint, their use of transparent and translucent glass, the continued careful study of their placement in relation to the historic buildings, including the Courthouse and the E Street building line, as well as through the preservation of pedestrian flow and axial and non-axial vistas through the square.

The Foundation's architect, Davis Buckley, will forward two sets of the concept design to your office by separate cover. I am also initiating Section 106 consultation at this time with the National Park Service's Northeast Regional Office's National Historic Landmark staff.

If you have further questions, please contact Nancy Witherell, our Historic Preservation Officer, at 202-482-7239 or nancy@ncpc.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia E. Gallagher, AICP
Executive Director

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:
NCPC FILE NO. 6321

Mr. William Bolger
Northeast Regional Office
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

RE: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, Old D.C. Courthouse, and National Building Museum in Judiciary Square, Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Bolger:

I am writing in regard to the proposed National Law Enforcement Museum, to be constructed at 605 E Street, NW in Judiciary Square, in Washington, DC. The museum will be constructed by the National Law Enforcement Officers Foundation, the foundation that constructed the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial across E Street in Judiciary Square. The museum is the subject of Public Law 106-492, which provides certain physical limitations on the size and location of the museum. While most of the museum will be located below grade, its entrances will be located in two pavilions on the south side of E Street, NW.

The Commission, in its in-lieu-of-zoning role within the Central Area, will serve as lead agency for Section 106 review. Preliminary consultation has already begun with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office, which met with the applicant to comment on a concept design for the pavilions and the plaza in August 2004, as well as with the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, which approved with conditions a revised concept design at its October 21, 2004 meeting. Our Commission will review the concept design at its December 2, 2004 meeting. The Commission staff will hold a Section 106 consultation meeting on November 23, prior to the December 2 meeting. The Committee of 100 on the Federal City and the D.C. Preservation League have been invited to participate in consultation. The museum is shown on the Judiciary Square Master Plan, now in draft, which has also been the subject of Section 106 consultation.

Judiciary Square is a significant square of the L'Enfant Plan, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, Judiciary Square is a contributing element of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. Furthermore, the Square contains two National Historic Landmarks, the Pension Building (National Building Museum, which faces the museum site across the square, and the Old D.C. Courthouse (the D.C. Court of Appeals), which is immediately adjacent to the museum site and which will share its plaza. The other adjacent and nearby courthouses, including the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, are listed in the National Register and are contributing elements of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.

I have determined that the proposed museum would have an adverse effect on the architectural, spatial, and historic qualities of Judiciary Square, since it would physically alter the open space of the Square. Judiciary Square is composed of rectilinear, Neoclassical-style masonry buildings that are aligned to face the open square. The green, campus-style setting would be altered by the construction of two pavilions within the Square's center. In addition, the relationship of the Old D.C. Courthouse to the other buildings in Judiciary Square and to the Square itself would be adversely affected by the presence of the museum's pavilions.

The State Historic Preservation Office has also indicated that there may be the possibility of archaeological data at the site, due to the longtime presence of the parking lot and the early use of part of the site for a hospital.

The adverse effects of the pavilions may be minimized through their rectangular footprint, their use of transparent and translucent glass, the continued careful study of their placement in relation to the historic buildings, including the Courthouse and the E Street building line, as well as through the preservation of pedestrian flow and axial and non-axial vistas through the square.

The Foundation's architect, Davis Buckley, will forward two sets of the concept design to your office by separate cover. I am also initiating Section 106 consultation at this time with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

If you have questions about this project or other projects subject to Section 106 review in Judiciary Square, please contact Nancy Witherell, the Commission's Historic Preservation Officer, at 202-482-7239 or nancy@ncpc.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia E. Gallagher, AICP
Executive Director



THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Presented to:
The National Capital Planning Commission, in cooperation with
National Park Service
Presented by:
The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund

September 28, 2007

Prepared by:
Davis Buckley Architects and Planners